FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 206 *24 October 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Further CEMA Speeches; Meeting Comes to End AA 1
Stoph Address Published AA 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Oct]
Lazar Meets Honecker [MTI] AA 3
Afghan Delegate's Speech [ADN] AA 3
Mozambique Delegate AA 5
[East Berlin International]
Ethiopian Delegate [ADN] AA 6
Rodriguez Closing Speech [ADN] AA 7
Protocol Marks End [ADN] AA 8
1984 Summit 'in Moscow' AA 8
[Belgrade Domestic]
Delegations Depart 20 Oct [ADN] AA 8
Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Meeting Communique AA 9
[cross-reference]
Pact Summit Forecast [TANJUG] AA 9

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

USSR Will Stay in Geneva Until Missiles Deployed BB 1
[TANJUG]

BULGARIA

Zhulev Presents Warsaw Pact Docuemnt to Dam C 1
NARODNA ARMIA on Washington's 'Nuclear Hysteria' C 1
Dzhurov Returns From Warsaw Pact Session C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Meets Honecker on Arrival in Prague D 1
Strougal-Led Delegation Returns From Berlin D 1
Dzur Returns D 1
Polednik Receives Polish PRON Delegation D 1
CSSR, PPR Fronts Sign Cooperation Agreement D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 20 Oct]
Bilak Has Talks With Chilean Socialist Almeyda D 2
["Z" in RUDE PRAVO 20 Oct]
SVARZAM Congress Opens; Attended by Korcak D 2
Korcak Address on Youth D 3
Report on Vietnamese, Other Workers in CSSR D 4
Trials, Sentences of Catholics Reported D 5
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 21 Oct]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Economic Cooperation Agreement With Spain Signed E 1
Agriculture Minister Meets Mubarak in Cairo E 1
Agricultural Cooperation Talks E 1
Aid Protocol Signed [MENA] E 2
Reichelt Meets With FRG Greens Delegation E 2
Greens To Meet Honecker [DPA] E 3
200 Political Prisoners Reportedly Released E 3
[DPA]

HUNGARY

Further Reportage on Losonczi Visit to Cyprus F 1
Losonczi-Kiprianou Talks F 1
Concluding Talks F 1
Visit Ends 21 Oct F 1
Losonczi Returns F 2
Losonczi, Kiprianou Comment F 2
Horvath Returns from North Korea, Mongolia F 3
Industry Minister Departs for Poland F 3
Materials on Tanzanian Revolutionary Party Visit F 4
Nemeth Meets Delegation F 4
Delegation Departs After Talks F 4
Thai Deputy Prime Minister Kattakun Departs F 4
Visit by SED Central Control Committee Reported F 4
Materials on National Assembly Autumn Session F 5
Kadar Attends Opening F 5
Mehes Address on Industry F 5
Debate on Industry F 7
Debate on People's Control F 8
Deputy Foreign Minister Addresses UN Committee F 8
Peace Movement to Hold Events Oct-Nov F 9

POLAND

Excerpts From Urban 11 Oct Press Conference G 1
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 18 Oct]
Official Interviewed on West's Restrictions G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
RZECZYWISTOSC Refutes TU I TERAZ Article on PZPR G 5
[Porowski, 9 Oct]
PAP Cites Government 1984 Economic Plan Data G 8
Radio Solidarity Congratulates Walesa on Award [DPA] G 8
Communique on Venezuelan Minister's Visit G 9

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Arrives in Sudan, Meets Numayri	H	1
Ceausescu, Numayri Hold Talks	H	1
Official Talks 23 Oct	H	1
Joint Commission Ends Session	H	3
Nicu Ceausescu Meets With UN Secretary General	H	3
Constantin Meets Syria's al-Asad in Damascus	H	4
SED Delegation Meets Verdet, Concludes Visit	H	4

YUGOSLAVIA

Spiljak To Visit Romania in November 83	I	1
Milka Planinc, Other Leaders Visit Greece	I	1
Departs for Greece	I	1
Arrives in Athens	I	1
Meets With Greek Leaders	I	1
Exchanges Toasts With Guests	I	3
Belorussian Guests Leave Slovenia After Talks	I	4

FURTHER CEMA SPEECHES; MEETING COMES TO END

Stoph Address Published

AU211717 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Oct 83 p 7

["From" the address given by premier Willi Stoph at the 37th CEMA meeting in Berlin on 19 October]

[Text] Our consultations are concentrating on important questions of further deepening cooperation to which the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government attach extraordinary importance in the interest of strengthening our socialist community.

The 37th CEMA meeting is taking place at a time when mankind is struggling to solve the most urgent tasks of the present -- to secure peace and prevent a nuclear holocaust. In line with the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, the meeting of leading personalities of socialist countries in Moscow, and the far-reaching peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, in particular after Comrade Yuriy Andropov's 28 September declaration on the international situation, the GDR has developed a comprehensive program to make our citizens aware of these decisions and activities, to spread them world-wide, and to formulate its own initiatives on these bases.

The deployment of strategic first-strike weapons in the FRG would violate both the Potsdam Agreement and the treaties of the FRG with the socialist countries, such as the Basic Treaty and the Helsinki Final Act. To oppose imperialist war preparations and use all possibilities to make the proposals of the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states to prevent a nuclear war known to the broadest strata, above all in the FRG, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conducted comprehensive talks on urgent international questions with influential politicians of the parties in the FRG, with government representatives, and with influential prominent figures in public life.

A few days ago, he sent a letter to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl asking him to avoid adding a further twist with serious consequences to the armament spiral at this late stage. Thus every opportunity is being taken to appeal to forces of diverse political and religious views and to show them the harmful effects of America's intensive armament policy.

We fully support the declaration of the Soviet Union and the other states united with us in the Warsaw Pact never to allow the United States and NATO to attain military superiority. If, against all reason, the deployment planned by U.S. imperialism comes about, corresponding measures to secure our countries will be taken.

The GDR consistently continues the fundamental line of purposefully developing the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community resolved by the 10th SED Congress. The agreements on the main directions of cooperation made by the general secretaries or first secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties are the decisive basis for the development of the economic relations of the GDR with the CEMA countries.

The ever closer integration of the GDR economy with those of the CEMA countries is, among other things, manifested in the development of our foreign trade with these countries. It reached a volume of R19.5 billion in 1982 compared to R16.1 in 1980. As in past years, about two-thirds of our foreign trade was with the CEMA countries.

Today, specialized products of the machine engineering sector constitute, for instance, 46 percent of exports to the USSR, 47 percent of exports to the CSSR, and 35 percent of exports to the Hungarian People's Republic. This also shows the stable and long-term basis on which the division of labor, in particular in the processing branches, has been developed.

In our view, closer coordination in the further adjustment of the national economies on the path of intensive development, cooperation in science and technology for a more rapid development, and the introduction of progressive material and energy-saving technologies, and mobilization of all potentials to increase labor productivity are the center of attention.

With the work started in the plan coordination for the period 1986-99, all economic and scientific-technological relations between our countries will be even more comprehensively directed toward the demands of intensification.

We fully support the stipulation contained in the draft resolution to devote particular attention to the question s of increasing the efficiency of our cooperation in the scientific-technological field and in the coordination of plans with the purpose of achieving top performances in science and technology through increased concentration of the available means in the shortest time.

The economic strategy for the 1980's decided by the 10th SED Congress focuses on even better utilization of raw materials and of fuel for the national economy and on decisive increases in the energy sector and in all spheres of the material economy.

In this connection, we were able to achieve good progress in the past years. A considerable part of the investments in industry is used for the expansion of the domestic energy and raw materials base. In particular, we are increasing the production of lignite to a scope which goes beyond the tasks set in the 5-year plan.

State normative provisions for material consumption constitute an essential element in the central state management and planning of the material economy. With them the use of 230 raw and industrial materials is centrally planned, supervised, and settled for main consumers for about two-thirds of goods production. Concerning these questions, the international exchange of experiences should be further developed within the framework of CEMA as envisaged in the materials presented at the Council meeting.

The GDR has achieved an internationally remarkable level in the use of secondary raw materials. In 1982 about three-fourths of steel production and about 50 percent of the production of paper, paperboard, copper, and lead was produced from secondary raw materials.

Despite the great efforts for economical and rational use of the available raw materials and energy, the GDR is forced to import fuel and raw materials. We regard it as an important task to develop the economic relations among our countries on the basis of mutual advantage in such a way that the questions of the deliveries of raw materials and fuel will be solved within the framework of coordination of plans for the period 1986-90.

The SED Central Committee and the GDR Government attach great political importance to cooperation in the field of foodstuff production.

A number of important agreements have been concluded with the USSR in this field. Taking into account these agreements, we will make our contribution to implementing the tasks contained in the presented document on complex measures for cooperation concerning foodstuffs within the framework of CEMA.

In line with that, we will continue to support the development of foodstuff production in the fraternal socialist countries, above all by the supply of agricultural machines, equipment for the foodstuff industry, and chemical products within the framework of our possibilities to the mutual advantage of the participating countries. In the GDR-USSR Joint Government Commission agreement signed in May of this year, we agreed to participate in implementing the foodstuff program of the USSR in 19 fields with over 500 concrete projects in addition to the traditional cooperation.

The GDR is also participating in joint measures to develop the sugar and citrus industry in the Republic of Cuba, in the development of the meat industry in the Mongolian People's Republic and in other projects of the agriculture and foodstuffs industry in other CEMA countries.

We note with satisfaction that bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the SFRY is further deepening.

The presence of the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the people's Republic of Angola, Socialist Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Republic of Nicaragua is for us an expression of the firm alliance of the CEMA countries and the developing countries that are entering the socialist path and of their readiness to further deepen cooperation. Allow me to assure the representatives of the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique present at this meeting that the people of the GDR are in solidarity with their peoples in the struggle against imperialism and the blackmailing policy of the South African racist regime. The GDR supports the people of Nicaragua in their just struggle for freedom and independence. The implementation of the agreement signed in September this year between CEMA and the Republic of Nicaragua will contribute to expanding cooperation and effectively coordinating support. In accordance with the treaties on friendship and cooperation and other interstate agreements, the GDR will, Willi Stoph concluded, support the friendly states and continuously shape trusting cooperation on a long-term basis.

Lazar Meets Honecker

LD201128 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, October 19 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 37th meeting of the CEMA in Berlin, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED CC and president of the GDR State Council, Wednesday met the heads of the attending delegations, the secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties and the permanent CEMA representatives of the member states including Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP CC and secretary of the CC, and vice-premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative to the CEMA.

Afghan Delegate's Speech

LD202144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2103 GMT 19 Oct 83

["From the speech by Saewar Yoresh, head of the Afghan delegation" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Saewar Yoresh conveyed sincere and fraternal greetings to all participants [at the 37th CEMA session in Berlin] -- from the PDPA Central Committee and from his country's government.

He also thanked the CDR for warm hospitality. The party and government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan noted with great interest that in the 34 years of its existence, CEMA has made a considerable contribution to the accelerated and planned development of the economies of its member-countries through joint and coordinated efforts of these countries and also through the organization of multilateral cooperation. They accounted for one-third of total world industrial production.

Cooperation among the CEMA countries for their mutual advantage is at present an important factor in international economic life, the speaker said.

This cooperation in the economic sphere and in political matters is all the more important at present because world imperialism led by the United States has become even more aggressive toward the socialist and other progressive countries of the world. The threat of a nuclear war had never been so great as during the present state of international relations, Saewar Yoresh stressed. The threat to all human existence is more apparent than ever, especially in the light of the present policy of counterarming and general confrontation pursued by the United States.

An important means of curbing the war-hungry circles of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies is support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. The Afghan Government fully supports the Soviet Union's peace policy, especially its recently submitted peace proposals.

The impressive progress of the CEMA countries is of particular importance for revolutionary Afghanistan, too, which embarked on the path of building a new life immediately after the victory of the April Revolution. The nationaldemocratic April Revolution opened up broad prospects for the country's rapid socioeconomic development, the speaker said. "However, the undeclared war that the imperialists and their puppet regimes in the region are permanently waging against revolutionary Afghanistan is severely damaging our economy," the speaker said. "The subversive activity of our enemies is combined with imperialist countries, not only against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan butalso against the friendly Soviet Union."

He continued: "Despite all hostile activity by the forces of world imperialism, our industrious people, under the leadership of the PDPA and the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, are firmly determined to continue along their chosen path, the path of building a new, just society free from the exploitation of man by man. We are deeply convinced that our revolution is irreversible and that we will achieve final victory over the forces of reaction and imperialism. This conviction is underpinned by the fact that we do not stand alone in our struggle." Afghanistan receives full support and valuable aid from its genuine friends, primarily the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the progressive developing countries, and democratic and progressive forces throughout the world.

On behalf of the party and government of his country, Saewar Yoresh most warmly thanked the CEMA countries for their valuable political and economic assistance.

In conclusion, he said: "We are certain that the development of close cooperation with socialist countries and the utilization of the rich experience of the CEMA countries in the building of an independent national economy will give us the opportunity to overcome the socioeconomic backwardness of our society in a short space of time."

Mozambique Delegate

LD201452 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2120 GMT 19 Oct 83

["From the speech by the head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marcelino Dos Santos" -- ADN heading]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Marcelino dos Santos said that the strengthening and the unity of action of the socialist community in all spheres is the only way to master the complicated international situation. The serious tensions caused by imperialism make it necessary to strengthen all peace forces in order to isolate the reactionary forces of our epoch. The imperialist plans for missile deployment in Europe have triggered an escalation of the arms race unparalleled in history.

In southern Africa, the apartheid regime is contributing to destabilization in Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and other countries of the region. It has occupied part of Angola and is conducting military aggression against this country and an undeclared war against Mozambique.

The speaker stressed that the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party had proclaimed the fight against hunger and the armed gangs to be the primary task. Twenty years of war, natural catastrophes and systematic destruction of the economic and social infrastructure by armed gangs and direct aggression by the South African racists have resulted in a serious economic and financial situation in the People's Republic of Mozambique. In order to improve food supplies to the towns, increase supplies of raw materials to industry, and raise export production, it is necessary for regular supplies of consumer goods to be supplied to rural areas. The material-technical supplying of the collective production units must also be improved. The reorganization and reestablishment of the national economy, especially agriculture, thus occupies a key position.

Without the cooperation of the CEMA countries in solving all these problems, we believe that the stable shaping of the process of socialist development is unthinkable, Marcelino dos Santos said. Mozambique already possesses rich experience of bilateral cooperation with nearly all CEMA countries. It extends to the most varied areas, especially agriculture, geology and mining, the textile industry, metallurgy and metal processing and the training of technical cadres.

Thousand of students and workers are receiving vocational and higher education or trade training in CEMA countries. Multilateral cooperation has also developed in certain areas. This applies to coal and pegmatite. "We believe," the speaker said, "that the experience gathered here can be used in other areas too, especially in agriculture, to speed up the implementation of already agreed bilateral projects.

The principles at the heart of this bilateral and multilateral cooperation are based on our concept of the historical need for strengthened cooperation among all socialist countries, developed and less-developed, intensified division of labor and specialization within the CEMA framework," Marcelino dos Santos continued.

"The enormous natural resources possessed by the various less-developed socialist countries make it possible, through rapid and correct use by the socialist community, to cover the needs of our peoples more effectively and to eliminate any possibility of boycott by imperialism with regard to certain important raw materials."

Dos Santos called for extensive use of the possibilities for consolidating economic relations among the CEMA countries.

Conditions of cooperation must be found which better correspond to the specific nature of each project, he said. "We want to express our conviction that the commitments set by this meeting will be an important contribution to the implementation of the decisions of our party and be a positive response to the great hope of our fraternal peoples for the further consolidation of the unity and the economic ties of the socialist community."

Ethiopian Delegate

LD202146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2137 GMT 19 Oct 83

["From the Speech by the head of the Ethiopian Delegation Mersae Ejigu" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- At the beginning of his speech, Mersae Ejigu conveyed fraternal greetings from Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] the government, and the people of Socialist Ethiopia. On behalf of his country, he expressed deeply felt thanks for the fraternal aid, solidarity and cooperation which had been given. His delegation of the CEMA, which is trying to achieve a rapid economic growth and secure a high standard of living for the peoples of all its member-countries. We see this, he continued, as one of the positive factors of the CEMA's work which contributes to the cooperation between member-countries and the development of socialist economic integration.

Regarding the world economic situation, one must not forget to mention the aggressive actions and the policy pursued in various parts of the world by imperialist circles of the West.

This policy has led to the aggravation of the international situation, to endangerment of peace and to hampering the efforts of such less developed countries as Ethiopia to summon up their meager resources to protect their countries and their progressive ideals. That is why my delegation would like to stress, said Mersae Ejigu, that the aid granted to socialist Ethiopia by the CEMA fraternal countries, as well as the continuation and expansion of this aid, is of exceptionally great importance for attaining of the goals of the revolution carried out nearly 10 years ago. As a result of the 1974 revolution, which overthrew the 3,000-year old feudal-bourgeois regime, Socialist Ethiopia is currently preparing to build the party of Ethiopian workers. This event will be a milestone in the history of the Ethiopian revolution, a victory for the revolutionary struggle which has proved itself over 10 years, said the leader of the delegation.

Mersae Ejigu described the preparations for a 10-year long-term plan as the second main event in Ethiopia. The main directions of this plan are to raise the material and cultural standard of living of the Ethiopian people, to expand and consolidate conditions for socialist production and the scientific-technological basis, to research and extract the country's natural resources, and to restructure the economy's infrastructure

The speaker said that the continuation and expansion of aid from the socialist fraternal countries was of immense importance, since the revolutionary stage through which Ethiopia is currently going is necessary for strengthening the country's defense capability and for restructuring its economy. Referring to bilateral economic cooperation, he said: Ethiopia is today represented in government commissions for economic and scientific-technological cooperation with Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Romania, the PDRY, Yugoslavia and the USSR.

Projects and programs, which are of great importance to the Ethiopian economy, are being carried out with the help of many of the countries mentioned above, stated the speaker. This help is being given, above all, in the following fields: geology, extraction of mineral resources, the energy sector and water resources, building materials, the health and educational system, agriculture, industry and trade. The changes in trade have been the greatest. While trade with the socialist countries prior to the 1974 revolution was $22 million, it rose by 12.5 times in 1982 and amounted to $276 million, said Mersae Ejigu.

The development of our economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA countries is very important and impressive, said Mersae Ejigua, adding: The esteemed members of the delegations will agree with me, however, when I say that the level of cooperation is not yet high. Cooperation must be expanded and deepened in accordance with the potential possibilities and desires of our countries. I am certain of this and of future constructive cooperation.

Rodriguez Closing Speech

LD202131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- At the end of the 37th CEMA session in Berlin Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, head of the delegation of the Cuban Republic, said in his speech:

At the end of this 37th council session we can point with satisfaction to the successful outcome of its work. The resolutions of the session contain guidelines that in the future will enable us to develop increasingly effectively cooperation among the CEMA states. The present council session has clearly confirmed that the close interrelations, the collective formulation of solutions, the rallying of our forces for mastering the fundamental economic tasks at national and multilateral level, the intelligent application of experiences of all our countries, based on our unity of objectives and ideals, constitute that force that will safeguard our economic progress.

When we meet annually to draft as we have now, a balance-sheet of our joint activity, to summarize our successes, and inevitably also to expose shortcomings, then this strengthens our confidence that the earliest possible integration of our socialist economies, at the head of which the Soviet Union sets the example, is a necessary precondition for the progress of our states and for the final victory of socialism, he said. The states of our socialist international community are today the decisive and trail-blazing force for the international revolutionary process and its strongest base.

The speaker stressed that the work of the council session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely cooperation, and complete mutual understanding. At the end of the session he expressed thanks on behalf of all the delegations, the SED Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, personally, for the cordiality and concern that they experienced. The working conditions and organization contributed to the outstanding results of the session. He also wished the GDR people further successes in the shaping of the advanced socialist society.

We have undertaken a new, important step toward the further deepening of our cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration, he continued. As decreed, the Republic of Cuba is to preside over CEMA and its Executive Committee during the next period, and the 38th council session will be held next year in Havana, capital of socialist Cuba.

The speaker pointed to the historic import of this fact, which is of great moment for the Cuban people and for the whole of Latin America.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said: Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers, has charged me with the honorable task of conveying to all of you his greetings and of thanking you for the trust which you place in the people, the party, and the Government of Cuba by entrusting us with this honorable task.

Thousands of kilometers from the center of world socialism, formed by the Soviet Union and the European countries of CEMA, Cuba under the leadership of its Communist Party, which under the secure leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro knew how to unite all democratic and progressive forces of the country, is a simple but undeniable example of the fact that the sole way out of underdevelopment, forced upon millions of men and women by imperialism, is socialism, he said. In its arrogance and presumption U.S. imperialism is unable to recognize the achievements of the revolution in Cuba. Faced with its example it takes fright. The U.S. President does not tire of constantly uttering new threats against Cuba. He refuses to promise not to attack our country militarily. He is trying to isolate us from the other countries of Latin America and to torpedo our economic and political relations with the capitalist countries over which Washington is trying to exercise its hegemony. But these threats do not frighten us, the speaker said.

We should like to take this opportunity, the speaker emphasized, to thank the fraternal parties and peoples of the CEMA countries for the high tribute they pay to the constructive and principled line of Cuba's foreign policy. Please allow me to tank in particular the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the peoples of the USSR for constant solidarity with Cuba, and for the determination to strengthen the friendship between the Soviet Union and Cuba, which are an example of respectful and constructive relations between an economically and militarily strong country and a small and independent country.

Protocol Marks End

LD201845 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- The 37th CEMA session ended on Thursday with the signing of the final protocol in Berlin. In the festive hall of the Stadt Berlin Hotel the heads of the delegations of the members of the socialist economic community signed the document which details long-term measures for the further deepening of cooperation in decisive areas of the economy of the participating countries.

The CEMA countries agreed to convene the next session for 1984 in Havana.

1984 Summit in Moscow

AU201528 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] At the regular CEMA session, it was decided to hold a meeting of heads of states and parties of the CEMA countries. However, it was not said when the meeting will be held and where. News agencies have learned that this meeting will most likely be held in Moscow at the beginning of next year.

Delegations Depart 20 Oct

LD202117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- Following the conclusion of the 37th CEMA meeting in Berlin, the following were bade farewell on Thursday:

the People's Republic of Bulgaria delegation led by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers;

the Hungarian People's Republic delegation led by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers;

Lionel Soto, secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and member of the delegation of the Republic of Cuba;

Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the other members of the delegation of the PPR;

the Socialist Republic of Romania delegation led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and premier of the Romanian Government;

the USSR delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

the CSSR delegation led by Lubomir Strougal member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier of the CSSR.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTER' MEETING COMMUNIQUE

For the communique issued after the 20 Octover meeting of Warsaw Pact defense ministers held in Berlin, as carried by Moscow IZVESTIYA, see page BB 1 of the 24 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Pact Summit Forecast

LD221314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Well-informed local sources forecast that a special summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries will soon be held in Moscow, most probably on 28 and 29 October. According to the same sources, the grounds for this is the West's refusal to accept the proposal to shift the scheduled dates for deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, which brings into question the continuation of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

USSR WILL STAY IN GENEVA UNTIL MISSILES DEPLOYED

LD222021 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 22 Oct 83

[By Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, October 22 (TANJUG) -- Soviet negotiations will remain at the Geneva Euro-missiles talks until the first "Pershing" missiles are deployed in Western Europe, official Soviet circles stress. The present round of the talks is to end on November 5. The Soviet Union is, however, ready to continue negotiating until the first U.S. missiles are deployed in the Federal Republic of Germany, at which point Soviet negotiators will be withdrawn, it is set out.

The above decision of official Moscow is explained in well-informed Soviet circles as resulting from the conviction that "the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in the old continent undermines the basis for any agreement whatsoever on Euro-missiles".

As far as the Geneva strategic arms talks are concerned, it is set out here that "nothing changes for the present" and that the Soviet Union "continues the negotiations" because it "does not want to bear responsibility for inciting a new race in this type of armament". Foreign observers here interpret the Soviet position as an outcome of the Warsaw Treaty meetings of foreign ministers in Sofia and Defense ministers in Berlin and the Berlin statement of the COMECON member-countries' premiers. All three documents, observers set out, specify that "there is still a chance for reaching agreement" on Euro-missiles.

Foreign observers here believe as likely a Warsaw Treaty summit following NATO's rejection of the Sofia ministerial initiative for the postponement of the missile deployment deadline and the creation of conditions for continuing the Geneva talks.

The Warsaw Treaty Military Council session and a possible Warsaw Treaty summit are viewed in observer circles here as a consequence of "a culmination in the crisis of confidence and relations between the superpowers and their military alliances."

ZHULEV PRESENTS WARSAW PACT DOCUMENT TO DAM

AU222020 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Oct 22 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Stoyan Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador to the United States, was received by Mr Kenneth Dam, first deputy secretary of state of the United States, to whom he handed over the communique on the session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held last week in Sofia. Mr Zhulev explained the basic points the communique contains, inspired as they are by the concern for the preservation and strengthening of peace in Europe and the world. Mr Kenneth Dam said that both the communique and the verbal explanations of Ambassador Zhulev will be studied carefully by the Administration of the United States of America.

NARODNA ARMIA ON WASHINGTON'S 'NUCLEAR HYSTERIA'

AU210944 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 21 Oct 83

["Washington and the Geneva Negotiations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 21 (BTA) - -"There is hardly anyone who questions the fateful character of the negotiations in Geneva on the limitation of the intermediate-range nuclear arms, by bearing in mind not only the existing enormous reserves of nuclear means but also the unseen nuclear hysteria which has spread over Washington", writes Colonel Georgi Atanasov in NARODNA ARMIYA.

The author of the commentary writes that through vague phrasing and understatements Washington continues to grow things dim, obviously relying on creating the impression that changes to the better have occurred in Washington's position. According to Colonel Georgi Atanasov, the "new element" in the present U.S. stand is that it promises to deploy not all its missiles in Europe but a certain part of them and, the rest, as the U.S. President has stated - "somewhere else" which from the explanation made by the representatives of Washington means some where near the territory of the Soviet Union.

On the question of the so called "zero option" to which the West holds firmly, in the commentary it is stressed that it is not difficult to realize that such a "zero option" implies only one thing -- a one-sided disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union and gaining a one-sided superiority of NATO. The commentary says further that the Soviet Union continues to be ready to accept a zero option with the help of which Europe would be completely rid of the nuclear weapons.

Washington should have realized long ago that the wish for and striving of the Soviet Union after peace and disarmament does not imply weakness. By pursuing its consistent active peace policy, the Soviet state has never forgotten the danger and threat and nobody should doubt that the USSR takes respective measures for the guaranteeing both its security and the security of its allies and friends.

DZHUROV RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT SESSION

AU210914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, has returned home from Berlin. He had attended the extraordinary session of the Ministers of Defense Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

HUSAK MEETS HONECKER ON ARRIVAL IN PRAGUE

LD241106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 24 Oct 83

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Prague on Monday. He has been invited by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, who welcimed his guest fraternally at Prague-Ruzyne Airport. The party and state leaders of the two socialist neighboring countries left the airport for Prague Castle.

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN

LD210644 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Early this evening the Czechoslovak delegation, led by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, returned to Prague. At Ruzyne Airport it was welcomed by Josef Korcak, federal deputy premier and Czech prime minister; Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

DZUR Returns

LD210510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, has returned to Prague from Berlin. He was there to take part in the extraordinary session of the Defense Minister Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES POLISH PRON DELEGATION

LD212349 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Jindrich Polednik today received a delegation of a state-wide council of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] of the Polish People's Republic, led by its chairman and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Marian Orzechowski. Comrade Polednik acquainted the delegation members with the topical tasks of the CSSR National Front in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

CSSR, PPR FRONTS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

AU212020 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Oct 83 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front and the National Committee of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] of the Polish People's Republic was signed in Prague yesterday by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and general secretary of the PRON of the Polish People's Republic, who is heading the PRON delegation on a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front.

The document says, among other things, that the two sides concluded an agreement for 1983-88 on the basis of which they will be exchanging experiences on the political, social, and economic activities of the two organizations.

BILAK HAS TALKS WITH CHILEAN SOCIALIST ALMEYDA

AU212040 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 83 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Solidarity With the People of Chile"]

[Text] Prague, 19 Oct (Z) -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on Wednesday received Codomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, on the occasion of his visit to the CSSR. The representatives of the two parties, informed one another in a cordial and friendly talk about the situations in their countries and discussed topical questions concerning their parties. They also exchanged views on the current situation in the world. They noted that the extremely dangerous developments require reinforcing the unity of all democratic, progressive, and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Vasil Bilak expressed the Czechoslovak Communists' support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Chilean people for democratic changes in Chile. The two representatives also assessed relations between the two parties and expressed interest in further expanding their cooperation.

The meeting was also attended by Michal Stefanak, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's International Affairs Department.

SVARZAM CONGRESS OPENS; ATTENDED BY KORCAK

LD221342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Summary] A 2-day session of the Fourth Congress of the Czech organization of SVAZARM [Union for Cooperation With the Army] opened in Prague today.

"The congress of SVAZARM opened this morning in the presence of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee, led by Josef Korcak, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier."

The report was delivered by Major General Miloslav Vrba, chairman of the Czech Central Committee of SVAZARM. On the whole, he expressed satisfaction with the activity in the past period. "However, in the political-educational work there are some shortcomings. Practice shows that in the primary organizations, where political educational work is most needed, the number of political-educational workers is low and the standard of their preparation is insufficient."

SVAZARM has been very successful in work with young people, however. A great number of young people took part in the competitions based on revolutionary traditions organized by SVAZARM.

"The report also concentrated on the preparation of citizens for military service, on civil defense, and on work with reserve officers and noncommissioned officers. Almost 3 million people went through a training in civil defense in last 4 years." SVAZARM also pays special attention to sports and hobbies, and its members have won many international competitions.

"Comrade Vrba said that the SVAZARM defense education ought to extend in the future groups of the population: young workers, young agricultural workers, and students. It is also necessary to secure a greater participation of women."

The Fourth Congress of the Czech organization of SVAZARM is now continuing with a discussion.

Korcak Address on Youth

LD222106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with some ideas contained in the speech delivered at the Fourth Congress of the Czech organization of the Union for Cooperation With the Army [SVAZARM] in Prague today by the head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front, Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier:

[Begin Korcak recording] The party and society values your contribution to the building and defense of our socialist homeland. The SVAZARM has proven in the course of its existence that it is capable of honorably fulfilling its role as a united, voluntary, defense-oriented social organization and of helping, under the CPCZ leadership, the Czechoslovak Armed Forces to prepare the population for the defense of the country and to promote interest-based, defense-oriented technical and sport activities.

In the political and educational work of the SVAZARM, it is important to build on where we have arrived in fulfilling our objective, to know as accurately as possible what we have and have not yet achieved, why we are succeeding better in some things and worse in others. Only patience brings results. It never pays in anything to jump the gun and set unrealistic tasks. It would also be a mistake, however, to sit on what we have achieved and not to make use of everything at our disposal. It is necessary to set every sector of our work and the whole of society into real motion with all the conflicts of its development, possibilities, and needs. This applies to bringing up young people to be socialist citizens, combining the features of responsible managers, conscious administrators of social affairs, and courageous defenders of their homeland and the revolutionary gains of their people.

The SVAZARM belongs with the young and for the young by the composition of its members and by its activity among organizations. The greater therefore is its responsibility for the upbringing of the young generation. It is necessary to create conditions such that it can rely on the experiences of the previous generations, and for this purpose, to make use of upbringing based on revolutionary traditions. It is, however, also necessary to see the fact that young people adopt the world in their own way and adapt themselves to the conditions and situations prevelant at the time. It would not be correct to reproach the young for having it easier than we and previous generations did, because in some respects, they are facing even more complicated things. True, they have fewer experiences, but on the other hand, the past does not hinder their view of the new realities. One must not forget, however, the fact that in certain respects the young generation is stronger, often it knows more and sees further.

These and other ideas recalled recently by Comrade Andropov are of fundamental significance for the more effective utilization of the advantages and gains of socialism, for the more effective fight against hostile ideology in the struggle for the young generation. In many ways, they also point the way for your future activity.

We are gladdened by the fact that your congress is marked by the emphasis on the high degree of economy in all your activity, that you are setting yourselves important tasks in improving the quality of your work through better utilization of the existing resources. This also applies to your contribution to improving the quality of services.

Your resolve that you are aware of the existence of more reserves and the need to mobilize them is evident. The path forward will require a more consistent orientation toward helping the basic units of your organizations, and this in turn will require the selflessness of the broad range of the activities at all levels of your organization.

The conclusions of the eighth session of the party's Central Committee concern not only state and economic bodies and organizations but also social ones. Their essence was expressed by Comrade Husak in his concluding speech when he said: To win over the working people, every citizen for these ideas, is the prime task of the party, all organizations of the National Front, and other components. In the implementation of the conclusions of the Central Committee, it is necessary to place an emphasis on their elaboration and fulfillment, to wage a struggle against formalism and empty phrases, against substituting empty words for specific work. This is why the further development of the defense-oriented technical activity by the SVAZARM, the creation of a broader scope for the development of creative technical activity of the youth is coming to the fore today.

At the end of last year, the Czech Government discussed the securing of the participation by the state bodies in the implementation of the conclusions of the congresses of the Socialist Union of Youth, including the preparation and involvement of the youth in scientific and technological development. We are creating preconditions for the more purposeful winning of the largest number of young people over to the active participation in applying sciences and technology in the life of society. From the SVAZARM, too, we expect that in the combine system of preparation and the involvement of young people in scientific and technological development it will find its application and will thus contribute to the improvement of the situation in this sector.

Comrades, in order that the desire to live in peace does not remain a mere desire, it must be founded on a political unity, economic power, and military preparedness, and you can do a great deal in all this. [end recording]

REPORT ON VIETNAMESE, OTHER WORKERS IN CSSR

AU201412 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 October on page 3 carries a 900-word report from Prague, dated 16 October, by permanent correspondent Slavoljub Djukic on the Vietnamese workers in Czechoslovakia. Djukic states that, according to date obtained from the CSSR Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, "there are 44,000 foreign workers employed in the CSSR, including 26,000 Vietnamese, 13,000 Poles, 5,000 Cubans, 400 Bulgarians, 300 Mongolians, and 100 workers from Laos."

Djukic then notes that "there are considerable differences in the position of foreigners in Czechoslovakia, depending on the country they come from." Poles, for instance, work mostly in the border areas of Czechoslovakia and many of them commute daily over the border. Bulgarians work in the eastern part of the country, many of them have married in the CSSR, but have kept Bulgarian citizenship. However, "when a young Vietnamese woman expects a child, she leaves Czechoslovakia, obliged by a written or an unwritten code of her own homeland. This is the first among many differences between workers from Europe and Asia."

It is only the special relations" the CSSR has with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia and the "political character of this cooperation" that can explain the imports of workers from other continents, which otherwise does not pay, says Djukic. "That is why it is pointed out that what is involved is 'economic and professional help with the costs being apportioned.'"

Of all these workers, the Vietnamese are in the center of public attention. They are young people, who are 30 at the most, who usually work in building and other industries and in communal services. "Ordinary workers stay for 3 years and young men and women who are being trained in trades -- there are 4,000 of them -- stay for 6 years." At the beginning of their stay, they learn the language and "study the habits and customs of their hosts" in educational centres.

Djukics then cites the MLADA FRONTA paper which carried a "critical supplement" pointing out the intolerance of Czechoslovaks towards the Vietnamese, the spreading of "false rumours on diseases being spread from Asia," and the difficulties the Vietnamese experience in trying to adapt to new the environment and conditions. "Individual occurences of crime have also been reported despite the Vietnamese attempts to affirm the 'new socialist morals of their country which does not support human aberration.'"

The Vietnamese are organized as a "firm community" with chiefs and political educators, Djukic goes no to note; they have full freedom to go where they like and receive "realistically high pay." It is known how much they earn, he adds, but that "it is heard that they are obliged to set aside the biggest part of their income 'for their own country.' We could not confirm this information, because the hosts avoid interfering with the 'internal relations of a friendly country.'"

TRIALS, SENTENCES OF CATHOLICS REPORTED

AU211235 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Oct 83 p 2

[CATHOLIC PRESS AGENCY report: "Trials of Catholics in CSSR"]

[Text] Prague (CATHOLIC PRESS AGENCY) -- The Czechoslovak judicial authorities are continuing the trials of priests both secular and regular, as well as of laymen who are active in the "underground church." The courts are referring to an "obstruction of state supervision over churches and religious communities."

In the most recent trial, 50-year old official Jiri Snajdr and 37-year old worker Jan Mokry, both from Northern Moravia, were charged with having met friends in private apartments for religious meetings with readings from scriptures, meditation, and songs. The defendants received suspended prison sentences: 1 year for Mokry and 10 months for Snajdr.

It was pointed out in the explanation of the verdict that the legal provisions that were violated are those that require approval by the relevant authorities for religious meetings outside the family circle.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN SIGNED

LD212019 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Madrid 21 Oct (ADN) -- At the end of his visit to Spain, Secretary of State Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, signed a long-tern agreement on economic and industrial cooperation between the GDR and Spain on behalf of the GDR Government. At the same time, the minutes of the visit were signed in which future steps for the further speedy development of economic relations are agreed. A meeting of the two states' joint government commission, scheduled for February 1984, will review the results that will have been achieved by then.

Dr Gerhard Beil and Alfonso Guerra, Spanish deputy prime minister, briefed each other on their states' attitude towards key questions of international politics -- preservation of peace, prevention of nuclear war in Europe, and disarmament and detente. They evaluated the good development, especially of economic relations between the GDR and Spain, as an important contribution to the defense and implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders. In an open and constructive talk, the two sides submitted concrete proposals on further cooperation.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS MUBARAK IN CAIRO

LD192136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (ADN) -- There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. What matters is to rally all forces in order to counter the danger of the slide into a nuclear inferno. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and GDR Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs Bruno Lietz agreed on this during a talk to which the Egyptian president invited the GDR minister in Cairo today. They expressed their satisfaction with the state of cooperation between the GDR and Egypt, particularly in the economic sphere, and both showed interest in a further development of bilateral relations to mutual advantage. Deepening of cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence is a contribution to the struggle for the securing of world peace.

The guest conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated by President Mubarak.

Agricultural Cooperation Talks

LD231107 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0834 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo -- The further development of bilateral relations and international problems was discussed by Bruno Lietz, GDR minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, during his 6-day stay in the Arab Republic of Egypt. His interlocutors were President Husni Mubarak; Dr Yusuf Amin Wali, minister of state for agriculture and food; Dr Muhammad Naji Shatla, minister for supply and internal trade; Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, minister for planning, Dr Wagih Muhammad Shindi, minister for international investments and cooperation; and Dr Mustafa Kamil as-Sa'id, minister for industry and foreign trade; as well as other personages from industry.

It was agreed to continue and develop the long-term cooperation for mutual benefit. Among matters agreed upon were cooperation in the mechanization of Eyyptian agriculture, in science, and in the training of cadres.

An agriculture subcommittee of the two countries will commence its work in early 1984.

At the end of his visit, on Saturday, Minister Lietz visited the Nubaria agricultural complex, where he saw GDR agricultural technology in action.

Aid Protocol Signed

NC231031 Cairo MENA in English 0950 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct 23 (MENA) -- The East German minister of agriculture, and forestry left here today following a week long visit to Egypt. The German minister conveyed a message from East German President Erich Honecker to President Husni Mubarak. The East German minister signed a protocol on cooperation between the two countries with State Minister for Agriculture and Food Security Dr Yusuf Amin Wali. Under the protocol, East Germany will extend technical aid to Egypt in the field of agricultural merchanization and the training of agronomists. The protocol also provides for exchanging agricultural products between Egypt and Germany and promoting cooperation.

REICHELT MEETS WITH FRG GREENS DELEGATION

LD190640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1853 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, today received a delegation of the national executive of the Greens from the FRG for a briefing on tasks and plans in environmental protection. Among the delegation were Dr Wilhelm Knabe, Charlotte Garbe and Christine Muscheler.

Dr Reichelt explained the GDR's principles of environmental policy. He pointed out that the SED, the parties friendly to it, and the GDR Government have devoted great attention since the founding of the GDR to the protection of the countryside and to environmental protection in the interests of better living and working conditions for the workers and a more efficient economy. Environmental protection was an inseparable component of the economic and social policy of the GDR.

The talk was attended by Rudolf Ruethnick, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry, and food, and forester-general of the GDR; and Prof Dr Hans-Guenther Daessler, professor in the Tharandt Frostery Department of the University of Dresden.

Rudolf Ruethnick informed the guests from the FRG about the tasks, results, and experiences in preventing air pollution and protecting forests. The representatives of the Greens expressed their views on environmental protection, particularly on the prevention of air pollution and damage to forests. They stressed the usefulness of international cooperation and of exchanges of experiences.

In connection with the dangers arising for mankind and the natural environment from the aggravation of the international situation, Dr Reichelt pointed to the letter of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Everything had to be done to ensure peace and to prevent a nuclear inferno. The two sides agreed that, in view of the increasingly tense international situation, the most important things are the securing of peace, the limitation and reduction of arms, and international detente, which are inseparably linked to the preservation and the protection of the environment.

Greens To Meet Honecker

LD221435 Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (DPA) -- Representatives of the Greens in the [FRG] Bundestag held talks in East Berlin on Friday in preparation of a planned meeting with GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker.

The press office of the Alternative Lists [AL] announced on Saturday that Bundestag deputies Antje Vollmer and Dirk Schneider as well as the AL representative Uwe Tietz met members of the GDR peace movement, the Evangelical Church in the GDR, and Hans Otto Braeutigam, Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin.

The talks, which dealt with the consequences of a likely NATO counterarmament for German-German relations, increased the Greens' fears that a "grave deterioration of human and political relations" between the German states could come about if deployment takes place.

The planned meeting with Honecker, for which the AL was unable to give a precise date, will be attended on behalf of the Greens by Bundestag deputies Gert Bastian, Lukas Beckmann, Petra Kelly, Otto Schily, Dirk Schneider and Antje Vollmer.

200 POLITICAL PRISONERS REPORTEDLY RELEASED

LD211634 Hamburg DPA in German 1531 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct (DPA) -- About 200 political prisoners from the GDR, who have served their sentences in labor camps, have been released to West Berlin in the past 2 months, according to information from the "Working Group 13 August". Previously, prisoners from labor camps have rarely been resettled, the working group said today. Almost all those new resettled were deported individually from the Friedrichstrasse station in East Berlin through the subway or the city railroad to the western part of the city. All the prisoners had requested emigration before their arrest, some more than once, but were refused.

The working group estimates that there are currently 4,000 political prisoners in the GDR. About 1,200-1,500 were bought free each year. About 50,000 GDR citizens have a replacement indentity card, which is given in the event of suspicion of escape, actions that indicate opposition to the regime, and previous convictions. The "PM-12 replacement identity card" requires constant registration with the police, ties the holder to his job, and imposes restrictions on visits.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LOSONCZI VISIT TO CYPRUS

Losonczi-Kiprianou Talks

LD202211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Special correspondent Jozsef Havel dispatch from Cyprus]

[Text] At the time of my dispatch the Hungarian-Cypriot concluding talks, headed by Pal Lonsonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Spiros Kiprianou, head of state, have already begun. Bilateral issues are on the agenda of these talks. This is logical because international issues were earlier at the center of attention.

According to information received, the two sides noted that our political relations are settled and unencumbered by controversial questions. They system of our agreements is suitable for the further development of our political, economic and cultural relations. The reciprocal visits at various levels of representatives of the two countries, which should be made regular also in the sphere of consultations on foreign affairs, were noted with satisfaction. The stable development of our cultural relations is best indicated by the fact that some 60 Cypriot students study at Hungarian universities and colleges.

Finally, on the proposal of the Cypriot side, the partners deem it desirable to draft an agreement on the extension of the exchange of information between the information organs of the partners. As regards the economy, the Hungarian side expressed its wish to play a larger part in the development plans of Cyprus. This concerns the construction of dikes, water reservoirs, slaughterhouses and extensive cooperation in water conservation.

Concluding Talks

LD211011 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Bilateral relations, first and foremost, were reviewed at the concluding talks between the Hungarian and Cypriot heads of state. It was noted with satisfaction that the abolition of the visa requirement two years ago for those traveling on diplomatic or service passports had worked well and that it was possible that it would be extended to all passenger traffic between the two countries. In economic cooperation Hungary would be pleased to take on a bigger role in the realization of development plans in Cyprus, as, for instance, in the construction of dikes, water reservoirs and slaughterhouses as well as in the sphere of cooperation in water conservation.

Pal Losonczi invited President Kiprianou to visit Hungary. The invitation was accepted. The president of the Presidential Council is to conclude his visit to Cyprus tomorrow.

End Visit 21 Oct

LD211941 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Nicosia, October 21 (MTI) -- Friday, on the last day of his official visit to Cyprus, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met in the Presidential Palace Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) and acting president of the House of Representatives; Stelios Poskotis, general secretary of the Democratic Party; Glavkos Clerides, president of the Democratic Rally; and Vasso Lyssarides, president of the Unified Democratic Union of Cyprus.

The participants of the meeting agreed that Cyprus is interested in the continuation of the policy of detente. Irrespective of political affiliation they shared the view that the Republic of Cyprus has to be a united, sovereign, independent state, continue to pursue a policy of nonalignment and the parties are prepared to duly promote these aims.

Friday morning Pal Losonczi visited the Cyprus Museum, and the Museum of National Struggle and saw an exhibition on the independence struggle between 1955 and 1959. "We pay respect to the love for freedom and heroic past of the Cyprian people," he wrote in the guestbook of the museum.

Friday afternoon the high-ranking Hungarian visitor and his wife were formally seen off at the Larnaca airport by Spiros and Mimi Kyprianou. Present at the farewell ceremony were Georgios Jakovu, foreign minister; Christodoulos Veniamin, minister of the interior and of defence; Demetrios Christodoulou, minister of agriculture and natural resources; and Ezekias Papiannou, acting president of Parliament. On leaving the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, from the board of his special plane Pal Losonczi sent a telegramme thanking Spiros Kyprianou for the warm welcome and hospitality.

Losonczi Returns

LD211946 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and his wife who paid an official visit to Cyprus on the invitation of President Spiros Kyprianou, returned to Budapest Friday. The suite of the Hungarian head of state included Istvan Torok, secretary of state for foreign trade; Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister; Jeno Nemeth vice-president of the information office of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Dobos, Hungary's ambassador to Cyprus, who joined the delegation in Cyprus.

Losonczi, Kiprianou Comment

LD212314 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] After a four-day visit, Pal Losonczi returned home from Cyprus today. Before his departure, together with the Cypriot president, he gave a press conference at Larnaca airport. The results of his visit are summarized by Jozsef Havel:

Pal Losonczi first expressed his thanks for the warm hospitality and stressed that he is satisfied with his visit. His talks were useful and fruitful, serving well the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries and peoples:

[Begin Losonczi recording] I am very satisfied with the talks. My situation was not difficult, because our views on most international questions are identical or very close. We both fight for peace, disarmament, economic cooperation without discrimination, and a more just world where people can live their lives without fear. I would like to use this occasion to express on behalf of the Hungarian Government my appreciation and thanks to the Government of Cyprus for its devoted activity for the success of the Madrid conference within the group of nonaligned countries.

The Madrid conference also testifies that there is an opportunity, even in the present international situation, to solve certain disputed questions, to find agreement according to the intentions of both sides.

Our bilateral relations have been developing favorably in spite of the more difficult economic and tense international situation. Along with high-level meetings, our economic relations are developing favorably. Since 1974 our trade has grown many-fold. During our present talks we have agreed that we will extend our interstate contracts and put our economic relations on a more up-to-date basis, especially in the field of industrial cooperation. We will increase personal contacts between the two countries by developing tourism and, of course, there are many opportunities for cultural and scientific cooperation. I think our efforts to develop our relations apart from our own interest will have a favorable effect on the improvement of the present tense international situation. [end recording]

[Havel] President Kiprianou pointed out that constant efforts must be made to promote detente. He reminded that the question of Cyprus was also discussed during the talks. In this connection he expressed thanks for Hungary's support given to the just cause of the Cypriot people. As far as bilateral relations are concerned, he stressed that we made another step forward at the present talks. On the basis of our resolutions, our economic and trade relations will develop further. The Cypriot people and government highly value the visit of Pal Losonczi, stressed President Kiprianou who added that the four-day vist proved to be short. This was followed by a farewell celebration. Pal Losonczi and his wife were seen off by President Spiros Kiprianou and his wife.

Something to add to the chronicle of this day: At Pal Losonczi's residence this morning the leaders of Cyprus's parliamentary parties paid a visit. They stressed that the policy of detente is in the interests of Cyprus.

HORVATH RETURNS FROM NORTH KOREA, MONGOLIA

LD211059 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of the Interior Istvan Horvath has returned from an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mongolia. He was heading a delegation. In the DPR Korea, Istvan Horvath discussed with his host Yi Chin-su, minister of public security, relations of the two interior affairs departments and their expansion possibilities. The Hungarian delegation was seen by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC of the Korean Workers party.

From Korea, the delegation went on to Mongolia to meet an invitation by Sonomyn Lusangombo, minister of public security and alternate member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The parties exchanged views on the experiences of cooperation and aims of further developing relations. The Hungarian delegation paid a visit to the police headquarters in Ulaanbaatar and made a trip to South Gobi County.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, met the delegation and awarded Istvan Horvath the order "Red Banner of Battles" and high honours to other members of the delegation.

INDUSTRY MINISTER DEPARTS FOR POLAND

LD232028 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 33 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes left Budapest for Poland Sunday. In Warsaw Lajos Mehes is scheduled to have talks with Edward Lukosz, minister of metallurgy and engineering, on concluding an agreement on cooperation in the production of buses.

MATERIALS ON TANZANIAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY VISIT

Nemeth Meets Delegation

LD211856 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- Today Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met, in Budapest, the delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party led by (Shariff Hamad), member of the National Executive Committee and the Central Committee and head of the economic and planning department. Cordial discussions were held on topical political and economic issues. Present were Laszlo Ballai, head of the HSWP CC economic policy department, and I. Speetu, Tanzania's ambassador to Hungary.

Delegation Departs After Talks

LD221752 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM), the delegation led by Shariff Hamad [spelling as received], member of the National Executive Committee and the Central Committee and head of the party's department of economics and planning, visited Hungary between October 15-22 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met the delegation.

The delegation conducted talks with Laszlo Ballai, head of the department of economic policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Janos Hoos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and secretary of state at the national planning office; Ferenc Spiljak, vice-president of the national material and price office; and Gyorgy Onozo, deputy minister of transport. The delegation studied the structure and organizational patterns of Hungarian industry and agriculture, questions of pricing and the price mechanism, and the state of transport. The delegation left Budapest Saturday.

THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RATTAKUN DEPARTS

LD212351 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] The deputy prime minister of Thailand has left Budapest. Rattakun and his host Jozsef Marjai noted that both countries are interested in the development of education, health and cultural relations. There is a real possibility for rapidly expanding trade and also for developing cooperation between enterprises.

VISIT BY SED CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD212004 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Control Committee, a delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Control Committee, led by Chairman Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Political Committee, visited Hungary, October 17-21. Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, has met Erich Mueckenberger.

Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control Committee, and Imre Somogyi, secretary of the committee, have conducted talks with the committee. They discussed timely questions of party inspection, observance of party discipline, the strengthening of party unity, and the training of the membership. It was stressed that the regular and intensive contacts between the two party Control Committees contributes to the strengthening of the internationalist and fraternal cooperation of the HSWP and the GSUP. The delegation has visited the Budapest Party Committee Headquarters and met Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and the first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee.

MATERIALS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AUTUMN SESSION

Kadar Attends Opening

LD201137 Budapest MTI in English 1113 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- Today the autumn session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened in Budapest with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, participating. The session is to discuss the reports of the minister of industry and the chairman of the central people's control committee.

Mehes Address on Industry

LD201423 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Report by Julia Tardos]

[Text] Right now the National Assembly is debating the report of the minister of industry. At the moment Deputy (Ferenc Gajdos), an industrial worker, is speaking. The autumn session of the National Assembly opened at exactly 1000. Industrial Minister Lajos Mehes spoke about the situation and the tasks of industry. When speaking about the work of 1.3 million people and the creation of 40 percent of the national income, it has to be mentioned in advance, said the minister, that the food industry and the building materials industry are not included in the concept of industry. Lajos Mehes analyzed the international economic situation, referring to the fact that industrial growth has slowed down in almost every country of the world. All this has had its impact on Hungarian industry, too. But let us listen to a recording of the minister himself.

[Begin recording] In the period when foreign demand and restrictions on internal consumption and accumulation are decreasing, the production of Hungarian industry fell in one year, in 1980. However, since then it has exceeded the previous year's level every year: in 1981 by 2.9 percent, and in 1982 by 2.1 percent. On the basis of results so far in 1983, 1-1.5 percent growth can be expected, which is in accordance with the plan. In the remaining 2 years of the 6th Five-Year Plan, we find a faster, 2-2.5 percent increase in industrial output to be possible. This increase is considerable despite being slower than earlier and also slower than planned in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. When speaking about industrial output nowadays, attention is concentrated on the slower pace, and qualitative changes get less attention. Now we speak about these because these are significant and specifically because these are the fields where important further tasks have to be set. As we know, a faster growth in efficiency is needed to improve the competitiveness of our products on international markets and for a lasting balance and faster economic growth.

The most important signs of qualitative changes in industry are as follows: Competitiveness is improving, positive structural changes have started, the quantity of material and energy used per product unit has been decreasing, the import demand is smaller, and the growth of productivity of industrial work exceeds the growth of production. As a result of the cumulative effects of all these factors, our contribution to the increase of the national income is significant.

The improvement of competitiveness is shown by the fact that exports have increased considerably despite strong competition without any decrease in profitability. During the first three years -- 1980-1982 -- we sold 9-10 percent more industrial products in convertible currency and 14-15 percent in rubles, counting it in comparative prices. Almost 3/4 of our total exports are industrial products. Industry provides the 4/5 of products sold to socialist and developing countries and 2/3 of those sold to capitalist countries. More than half of our foreign trade comes from socialist countries, and 2/3 of this comes from the Soviet Union, our biggest partners. [end recording]

Analyzing the results, Lajos Mehes also spoke about the opportunities and expectations. More products have to be sold on the world market. For this, all of our enterprises must flexibly improve technologically, because product quality must be unobjectionable. This requirement is not yet fulfilled in many places, although most enterprises are aware of the importance of competitiveness.

Most of the industrial products are sold on the home market. Although quality of the products has improved, the market is still dominated by sellers rather than buyers. There is no sharp competition on the home market yet. Because of the lack of hard currency, several products that could be bought cheaper abroad are produced at home.

The energy consumption structure of industry has been transformed, and the share of oil has decreased. In metallurgy, converter steel production has been started. At the same time, the slow application of electronics is a problem. To overcome this the government accepted a central development program. In consumer goods production, the change of products is going on, but still slowly. The basic condition for structural change is technological innovation. In this five-year plan, 30 billion forints have been spent on this up to now. At the moment, twelve large state investment programs are going on, the most important being the Paks nuclear power station. The rest are in mining, energetics, and basic material production. This year 5 percent less imported materials have been used. This has had a positive impact on the balance, but sometimes has caused hardships, because it is not always easy to replace the usual sources of materials and parts.

Lajos Mehes also mentioned that industrial labor force resources were already short in 1970, and at the moment in quite a number of enterprises the continuity of production is endangered by a constant decrease of staff. Labor force problems have been slightly mitigated by economic working communities and by employment of foreign labor. A further decrease in industrial labor force can be expected, and this has to be compensated for by an increase in productivity and by helping the workforce to become more mobile. The minister spoke about industrial incomes and pointed out that the income of young professionals working in industry is very low, and wage differentials are not conducive to outstanding achievements. The ministry is working on the long-term program of the renewal of industry on the basis of Central Committee directives, said Lajos Mehes. He pointed out the importance of speeding up qualitative changes, with special attention to the improvement of competitiveness and profitability.

Debate on Industry

LD211848 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- At Friday's meeting of the spring [as received] session of the Hungarian National Assembly several members of parliament commented on the industrial minister's Thursday's report on the state of industry. Some deputies complained of the absence of a mechanism that would channel the development funds of plants to genuinely efficient fields, and of the inability of economic regulations to prevent wastage, as well as problems caused by restrictions on imports. An MP from the countryside, speaking of the achievements of industry, described the decentralization of industry in Hungary as one of the most important assets in this field since 1945. An MP proposed for the National Assembly to discuss the implementation of the law on enterprises, next year.

A delegate, discussing questions of technological progress, spoke of problems caused by Western embargo on the sale of advanced technology. He said another problem is that, partly because salaries fall short of expectations, there are signs of loss of devotion to work amidst the technical professionals. Another cause of the unfavourable mood is that technical experts are often overqualified for their jobs. MPs complained that companies are short of incentives for the introduction of new technologies.

Secretary of State Albert Racz, president of the State Office for Wages and Labour, responded to the contributions on labour issues. He supported the view that there is a shortage of labour in Hungary. He said, however, that shortage and overstaffing are concurrent phenomena in industry in Hungary, which shows regional and branch-of-industry variations. Therefore, he said, the management should not ascribe shortage of labour exclusively to universal and objective causes, because in that case the planned switch to the 40-hour working week could not be effected.

Albert Racz said the government is planning to amend the nomenclature of wages, with the aim also of raising the salaries of highly qualified technical professionals. However, that move presupposes the creation of the necessary resources with labour. Differentiation must be made consistently, according to the principle of pay according to work done.

Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes summed up the debate on his report. The debate, he said, reflected the speakers' familiarity with the situation and their sense of responsibility. The MPs accepted the minister's report and his answers to the interpellations. The discussion of the second item on the agenda, questions of people's control, followed.

As the second topic of the agenda, parliament discussed the report on State Secretary Jozsef Szakali, chairman of the Central People's Control Committee (CPCC).

Jozsef Szakali pointed out that in recent years main areas of CPCC work included inefficiency, competitiveness and structural streamlining in keeping with national economic requirements. The organization of some 30,000 people's inspectors has become more active and its work more comprehensive. The state secretary referred to several positive changes in socio-economic life, such as the mobilization of reserves and the revival of public interest and initiative.

According to the report, there has been progress in the increase of efficiency, improvement of production patterns and energy conservation.

Jozsef Szakali attached priority to a disciplined implementation of managerial decisions, more efficient work, the easing of tensions and the elimination of phenomena incompatible with the socialist character of society.

The state secretary denounced the general practice of blaming economic shortcomings on external factors, and stressed that international comparisons should be regarded as standards for quality and enterprising spirit as an essential element of company running. He called attention to the increase in the number of irregular practices which have followed the easing of the rules with the introduction of more flexible forms and methods of management and said that the CPCC would continue to render its services to expose those who breach rules and discipline and to make sure individual responsibility is enhanced and acknowledged.

Finally Jozsef Szakali announced that the government will shortly propose the updating of the act on people's control.

Debate on People's Control

LD212219 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- The first contribution to the report of Secretary of State Jozsef Szakali, chairman of the Central People's Control Commission (Hungarian abbreviation: KNEB), was made by MP Lajos Horvath, secretary of parliament's planning and Budgeting Committee. On behalf of the committee he proposed for the MPs to acknowledge the activities of people's inspection over the past quarter of a century.

He said: The government and its committees utilize recommendations of KNEB in decision making. KNEB can increasingly operate as a central state agency of inspection with general jurisdiction. Provided its personnel is expanded to the required level, and the personnel paid in an equal manner with other central agencies of public administration, KNEB is expected to assume greater responsibility in governmental work.

Lajos Horvath said that in Hungary, like elsewhere, the dominance of executive power can be felt in management. Provided the national assembly relied to a greater extent on the work of the people's inspection, that would counterbalance that tendency, which in turn would enhance socialist democracy.

Another deputy spoke of the working people's confidence in people's inspection. On the other hand, the working people need more information on KNEB's work, and the consequnces of the checks. Sometimes little is put into practice from the recommendations of the people's inspectors, which is wastage of their effort. In other cases, measures are taken belatedly.

The deputies shared the view that the law on the work of people's inspection is [illegible]uate for a long time. Yet KNEB should be given greater scope of action, and its working style streamlined to make it capable of helping the realization of the increasingly complex economic and social tasks.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE

LD212256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] In the first political committee of the UN General Assembly, which is dealing at the moment with the questions of disarmament, our country's Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai has made a contribution. Elemer Csak reports from New York:

Our country's people and government are filled with deep anxiety by the intensification of the arms race, war hysteria and by the deployment of nuclear weapons in places where they have not existed before, said Imre Hollai. He stated: From the point of view of avoiding a nuclear war we find extremely important the pledge of the Soviet Union not to use nuclear weapons first. Nuclear powers should follow the example of the Soviet Union, stressed Imre Hollai. In the development of military technology the world has reached a period in which the strengthening of national security can only be realized in an organic harmony with the strengthening of international security, and not by arming, but by limiting armaments. From the point of view of preventing the danger of war, the strengthening of European security is the most important, because in Europe a huge arsenal of weapons has been stockpiled, and the allied forces of the two superpowers oppose each other directly here. For this reason attempts to redress military balance, especially the NATO intention to execute the resolution on the U.S. missile deployment represent a serious threat not only for the European people, Hungarians among them, but for the security of the whole mankind, said Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai in the number one political committee of the UN General Assembly.

PEACE MOVEMENT TO HOLD EVENTS OCT-NOV

LD201427 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI) -- It was announced at the Wednesday meeting of the Hungarian Peace Council in Budapest that the Hungarian peace movement is to start a series of events on October 24 to mark the UN Disarmament week. The meeting was attended by Phan anh, president of the Vietnamese Peace committee and vice-president of the World Peace Council.

A prominent event will be the forum of astronomers, physicists, lawyers and other professionals discussing questions of how to avoid space warfare. The participants will then go on to hold lectures in several other countries.

On October 31 Budapest is to host a large-scale conference on the relations of the international situation to Hungarian foreign policy and state in the international peace movement.

On November 10 a peace demonstration and rallies are to be held in Budapest, with meetings and forums throughout the country.

At the peace Council meeting Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi briefed the participants on topical international questions. On the causes of the deterioration of the international climate he said that responsibility for the mounting tension lies with imperialist circles and pointed out that their rigid attitude is hindering the speeding up of talks and their successful conclusion.

Academician Szuzsa Hollan proposed on behalf of the Hungarian section of the international movement called "doctors against nuclear war" that the struggle against war should be included in the Hippocratic oath. The national peace council decided to address an open letter to the West European peace movements.

EXCERPTS FROM URBAN 11 OCT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU221510 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Oct 83 p 6

[Press conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRES Center in Warsaw on 11 October]

[Excerpts] [Question from Robert Strybel of the POLISH-AMERICAN JOURNAL] Mr Minister, I would like to ask you once again about the trial of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders. Has the date for it been set, and would you be so kind as to cite the paragraphs under which both groups of people have been indicted, in other words both the KOR members and the Solidarity members?

[Urban] The date has not been set yet. I am very sorry, but I do not have this information. I have already given detailed information on the paragraphs under which the KOR leaders have been indicted, but I do not have them at my disposal. I am not a lawyer, and I cannot remember them.

[Question from Bryan Brumley of the ASSOCIATED PRESS] Mr Minister, a series of four stamps in honor of recipients of the Nobel Prize has been issued. Is there a chance that the latest prize winner will also be honored in this way?

[Urban] I doubt it.

[Question from Bryan Brumley] Mr Minister, you have said that the dominant emotion in Poland was confusion. Can you substantiate this, or is it only an impression you have?

[Urban] If you can present confusion in figures, then the Government Center for Public Opinion Polls will be happy to employ you.

[Question from Renata Marsch of DPA] Mr Minister, news is circulating around the city that there is a letter written by Stanislaw Kociolek that criticizes General Jaruzelski's policy. Do you know anything about his?

[Urban] No, but I do know that there is a lot of gossip circulating around Warsaw.

[Question from Renata Marsch] Excuse me once again. Jaruzelski said that he wishes to step down from his post of minister of national defense during the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army. We have already passed this anniversary. When will he step down and who will replace him?

[Urban] General Jaruzelski does everything he says he will do, and as far as his successor is concerned, you will find out when the Polish constitutional authorities reach a decision on this subject.

[Question from Bernard Margueritte of LE FIGARO] In the next to the last issue of POLITYKA, editor Passent recalled an apt statement by Gromulka that no activity by various agencies, in other words by external forces, is enough to explain the reasons behind the internal crises in the socialist system and in Poland, among other places. By the way, concerning the crisis in Poland, when are we going to have a report on the causes of it, the so-called Kubiak report?

[Urban] I wish to answer the question by saying that the so-called Kubiak report has just been published. The Kubiak report -- here I am using the colloquial name -- is a report on the work of the PZPR Central Committee commission set up to explain the causes of social crises in the history of People's Poland.

Publishing this important document is proof of the credibility of our assurances that the party's policy in implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress is permanent, since it is the ninth congress that appointed the commission that has published the report. As far as the contents of this report are concerned, it is an unprecedented example of honesty in handling the dramatic events of recent history and in discussing the mistakes and difficulties of our politics. This is proof of political honesty.

The report's publication illustrates that there is progress in stabilization and that we can already afford to air difficult truths, in other words discuss them publicly. I would just like to add that Kubiak's report -- once again I will use this colloquial name -- is not a treatise on the history of People's Poland, for our 40th anniversary is not the culmination of a chain of crises. The report merely speaks about the difficult moments in our history. It is an analysis of the mistakes for which our enemies were also responsible, including enemies within the country. And here I will answer Mr Margueritte's question, which was: Do we believe that all crises in Poland are a result of the activities of foreign agencies?

The report answers Mr Margueritte's question in the negative, which, however, does not mean that foreign agencies have not played their part in crises that have troubled Poland, including the latest crisis, and it does not mean that representatives of these agencies have not been active in the Polish political scene. Mr Margueritte will surely not deny that Reagan's policy constitutes interference in Poland's domestic affairs and that this policy has influenced the chain of events in Poland by means of the people connected with this policy and by means of various resources. I would, therefore, neither overestimate the participation of outside forces nor ignore them. It is an honest analysis of these issues that is the subject of the document with which you will be able to acquaint yourselves.

[Question from Robert Strybel] Mr Minister, if, despite the consulations and other steps, protests by workers were to arise after the price rises, would the authorities in the government's present way of thinking be inclined to employ the August solution or the post-December one in solving the problem?

[Urban] The issue of prices will be discussed in great detail and with great specificity. This rules out the possibility of some disturbances, since public opinion will always be expressed. The government will take public opinion into consideration in its decisions.

[Question from Renata Marsch] A technical question. Where can we get the Kubiak report?

[Urban] I quite simply do not know if it is already in circulation. It is a special issue of NOWE DROGI, a monthly.

Thank you. Next question, anybody?

[Question from Bernard Margueritte] Now a question about General Jaruzelski's article, which was recently carried by the entire press. The article contains, among other things, a concept for accord. It says -- of course, I am speaking from memory -- that accord is meant to come about while respecting the party's leadership role, and that it is meant to be an accord involving all prosocialist forces. Is this not a narrow concept compared to the principle of Kadar that seems to have been accepted in Poland and that states that all those who are not against us are with us?

[Urban] All those who are against socialism are against us, so as I see it, there is no difference between this principle and that of Kadar.

[Question from David Ensor of ABC News] Referring to the recent television program in which it was suggested that American diplomats have been involved in antisocialist intelligence activities, could you expand somewhat on these accusations and on this subject?

[Urban] Nothing was suggested in this program. Instead, the involvement of some American diplomats in intelligence activities was shown conclusively. These activities have been documented not only by television. We will continue to protest both against the principle of American policy that allows for interference in Polish affairs and allows one to try to influence in which direction the situation in Poland is to develop, and against any signs of direct interference in the chain of events in Poland.

This interference has various forms: both the form whereby some diplomats occupy themselves with matters contrary to a diplomat's stature, and the form whereby money or technical equipment for underground activity is provided by American circles. Radio stations financed by the United States are involved in organizational activity in Poland. They are stirring up disturbances and various kinds of activities against the authorities of People's Poland; they are organizing rallies and other types of events by relaying the time and place they are meant to occur, and so on, to say nothing of inciting the public.

I only wish to remind you, ladies and gentlemen, that last year we held a news conference in which the minister of internal affair took part. He informed you in a concrete and honest way about the intelligence activities of Western countries, especially the United States, and gave concrete examples of them.

[Question from Dan Fisher] I would like to be quite clear about this. The program mentoned and showed two former U.S. ambassadors to Poland. Are you saying that these two ambassadors also engaged in intelligence activities?

[Urban] I know nothing about this. Perhaps my attention wandered when I watched that program, but the thing is that not every person appearing on it was a spy. It was simply a television program that showed many pictures illustrating the text read at the given moment. What I do think is that an ambassador is responsible for the activities of the mission of which he is in charge.

[Dan Fisher] Then perhaps you might explain who was a spy and who was not and why no action was taken against those who were spies when they stayed in Poland.

[Urban] As far as I know action was taken, and the television program showed this.

[Question from Bryan Brumley] Does this mean that because no action was taken vis-a-vis the presons who were featured in the program in question, they had not engaged in any intelligence work? And if they did not engage in this work, why were they featured in that program?

[Urban] I would like to ask you to ask the television people to show you that program again and to accurately explain its individual sequences. I am unable to tell you exactly who appeared in the program and for what reason. It was simply a program on the lines of U.S. diplomats' activities in Poland. The program featured the units and persons who had played various roles in the events in question. I do not understand the intention of your question.

Any more questions?

[Question from David Ensor] That program concerned former U.S. diplomats who are no longer in Poland. Are there any signs or evidence that the diplomatic personnel currently at the U.S. Embassy are engaging in such activities?

[Urban] If our counterintelligence service has such signs and evidence, I will certainly inform the public about them.

[Question from Bryan Brumley] I would like to ask again about the date of the trial of KOR leaders and when the indictment will be submitted.

[Urban] The date of the trial of KOR leaders depends on the completion of the court preparations for it. As I have already said, the indictment totals over 40 volumes, and the court is studying it.

[Question from Dan Fisher] Can you update the latest reports on investigations into Przemyk's death?

[Urban] Investigation are continuing. I have no new information.

[Question from Ilia Narinkovich, Belgrade POLITIKA] Can you tell us whether General Jaruzelski has recently given an interview to Soviet television? If so, why?

[Urban] He gave an interview on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces. The interview has not been broadcast yet.

[Question from Bryan Brumley] Perhaps we have not understood each other, but I have also asked you when the indictment against seven Solidarity leaders might be submitted.

[Urban] I am unable to say. When the investigations are over.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON WEST'S RESTRICTIONS

LD221019 Warsaw PAP in English 0722 GMT 22 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 22 Oct -- Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Government Planning Commission, has said in an interview for the PUWP TRYBUNA LUDU daily, that work on a detailed assessment of the losses suffered by the Polish economy as a result of Western restrictions will soon come to an end. The current state of work on precise calculation of the losses has corroborated intial estimates which put the losses at several thousand million U.S. dollars.

Speaking about Poland's debt to the West, Minister Dlugosz has stated that "the West not only violently broke off financial cooperation with Poland but, for many months, refused to engage in any negotiations on the subject." "That," Dlugosz has said, "is a vivid sign of premediated discrimination, especially transparent in view of the refinancing operations conducted this year with Brazil, Mexico or Yugoslavia. Not only has the payment of these countries' old debt been rescheduled, but they have also not been refused new credits. The attitude of the West, and, above all, that of President Reagan's administration toward Poland's payment troubles is unprecedented. So far, joint ways have always been sought in refinancing operations which would not hinder but rather help the partner in the efforts to overcome economic difficulties. They thus enbabled the undisturbed payment of the debt. Can one thus have doubts that the whole financial blockade was aimed to break Poland's economy which, despite the hard losses inflicted on Poland, did not materialize? We did not -- and do not -- ask for any special gestures. We only demand, and will continue to do consistently, equitable treatment and abandoning all pressures and attempts at interference in our internal affairs," Minister Dlugosz went on to say.

"The speculations of the Western propaganda that in saying that we have material guarantees for our justified claims arising out of the losses incurred as a result of the restrictions we allegedly make the threat of refusing to pay off our debts are totally false," Dlugosz stated. "We are ever ready for talks on the settlement of our obligations on realistic principles which, while respecting the interests of the creditors, would not make it more difficult for us to pull out of the crisis nor back this process. In contrast to Western parties, Poland has never resorted to any threats addressed to them. We start from the assumption that building equitable, just economic relations must entail the elimination of all economic restrictions as a means of extorting political concessions."

RZECZYWISTOSE REFUTES TU I TERAZ ARTICLE ON PZPR

AU201058 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 9 Oct 83 p 13

[Boleslaw Porowski article: "Faulty Projection"]

[Excerpts] Issue No 35 of TU I TERAZ carries an extensive article by Stanislaw Kwiatkowski entitled "Dangers and Chances," the reading of which induces reflections that are not at all the merriest, not only because of its diagnosis of our country's socio-economic and political situation and the conclusions stemming from it.

It is true that S. Kwiatkowski assumed the most difficult task of specifying the main dangers to the socialist road to development and the basic forces responsible for this road. In this connection he expressed his regrets that "in particular journalists continue to avoid interpreting the Polish and world phenomena in an unambiguous classbound manner." This statement suggests that S. Kwiatkowski's article would use class criteria and honestly elucidate the dark corners of Poland's present, most complicated situation, following the 3 years of efforts to eliminate the results of the erroneous policy practices by the Gierek-Jaroszewicz team and following 3 years of the process of renewal.

S. Kwiatkowski is absolutely right in observing that "the many-tiered character of our economy" has been intensified in the past few years. It is also certain that this is turning back "to a period of transition with all the resulting consequences." In this context his concern that "overcoming the crisis should not amount to taking Poland out of socialism" is encouraging. That is why, as is fit for a champion of reforms, he states in a manner that brooks no opposition that "without the solutions pertaining to the flow of consumer goods and without state capitalism in Leninist terms it will really be impossible to overcome the crisis." It is quite possible that this categorical judgment is correct, but it should have been convincingly proved, especially in view of the fact that "intensification of the many-tiered character of our economy constitutes state capitalism in Leninist terms."

It is true that S. Kwiatkowski seems to be unmasking the "champions of various private neocapitalist, Polonia, and managerial enterprises, who advocate free market solutions in line with the models of primitive capitalism," but he is not too convincing in proving that the growing private and Polonia militancy does not amount to that neocapitalist enterprising spirit and that solutions concerning the flow of consumer goods are not free market solutions.

In justifying his judgments S. Kwiatkowski revokes the experience of the NEP [New Economic Policy of the USSR] and looks toward it for analogies and reasons for the structural transformations of our economy. However, neither the conditions of nor the reasons for the Leninist NEP and its model solutions resemble in any way the present conditions and situation of the Polish economy and the adopted ways of overcoming our crisis.

In view of this, does our country in its present situation need the development of the capitalist forms of the economy to the same extent as Soviet Russia needed it in 1921? Nor is it quite certain that the development of so-called state capitalism is the necessary condition for enabling our country to overcome its economic, political, and social crisis. Experience to date has not confirmed this. After all, the basic reasons for our crisis were not occasioned by the poor development of the capitalist sector of the economy. These reasons were rooted in defective economic management, in the domination of the command system, in the excessive and irrational relations of our economy with the West, and in some other feaures. This means that our economy can be rehabilitated by eliminating the reasons for our crisis and not by creating additional tensions and contradictions.

S. Kwiatkowski suggests that the party is divided and even describes its political wings, but he does not quite clearly state whether the "vulgar-economic" ["wulgarno-ekonomiczna"] faction exists within the party. At the same time, he accurately identifies so-called political sectarianism in the PZPR ranks and is right in warning that "it is necessary to be most vigilant...vis-a-vis the champions of technocratic reforms and, on the other hand, vis-a-vis the sectarian politicians from conservative circles." He then articulates a very strange moral philosophy: "Both were needed in the open struggle against the desperately attacking political adversaries, when every day the question of 'to be or not to be' was being tackled. However, the time has arrived to leave such builders 'by the roadside.'" I leave this quotation without comment.

One issue should be explained -- namely, that the Leninist party did not, does not, and will not "march together" with champions of factional activities. And the author of this curious statement quite unnecessarily rejects a purge of the PZPR ranks. Having mapped out its programmatic line at the ninth congress, the party has accomplished a great deal in rehabilitating the ideological unity of its ranks. I assume on the strength of official evaluations and journalistic research that party ranks are being streamlined in line with ideological-political considerations and that those who refused to observe the statute have left the party by themselves or have been made to leave it by the appropriate bodies. However, we learn from S. Kwiatkowski's article that this is not so, that the party is an area of factional struggles, and that "the need has arisen for an arbiter from outside the establishment" [spoza ukladow]. Further passages from his article seem to suggest that these struggles are fierce and that "sooner or later they will end not only in the personal defeat" of the arbiter. The only solution in this situation, so S. Kwiatkowski states, will be to carry out changes that make it possible "for workers to assume the truly dominant positions in the state." This recipe is rather vague.

Our party has worked out a democratic mechanism for solving internal disputes and for achieving ideopolitical unity. If it is true that crucial differences and, as S. Kwiatkowski suggests, even serious internal struggles, exist within the party, the simple thing to do is to ask the appropriate party bodies to examine this issue. But in that case accusations have to be specific and supported by solid evidence. In a party of the Leninist type one has to face the appropriate control commission for making baseless accusations.

For example, in the light of the Central Committee's evaluations to date, S. Kwiatkowski's accusations and allegations are baseless. It goes without saying that the present state of party ranks is not the so-called desirable state, but the party continues to overcome its shortcomings and defects and to strengthen its vanguard role.

S. Kwiatkowski is a very severe judge of regular party workers and authoritatively asserts that the "present party apparatus consists mostly of party clerks." Having read this, the readers will know how to supplement this assertion. S. Kwiatkowski firmly asserts: "The present cadres of professional revolutionaries will be unable to oppose adversaries" and backs his assertion by stating that "they had little to say in the face of the waves of strikes in 1980-81, were unable to win over the elementary workers movement, and were defeated by KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation for Independent Poland. They demonstrated their combat prowess in safe positions protected by the order-keeping forces."

S. Kwiatkowski should know better than I do that at that time the regular party workers were simply unable to demonstrate their combat prowess because their positions were not safe. As for their failure to tame the wave of discontent, well, this is another matter, which, I think, has absolutely nothing to do with their qualifications and skills. As far as I know, most of the regular party workers conducted themselves with honor and defended the party and its principles.

It is worth stressing that the antisocialist groups and those who championed the centrifugal trends in the party and political capitulation leveled the biggest accusations against those party workers. I think that this was no accident because regular party workers on the whole defended the interests of socialism with courage and consistency. It is interesting that these baseless allegations have been published on the threshhold of the accountability-election campaign. There is no doubt that this will not make it easy for regular party workers to serve the party during this campaign. By the way, how is it possible to indulge in wholesale criticism against a relatively large number of party functionaries?

There is another issue that cannot be left unanswered: the suggestion that the party has given up the political struggle against the adversary. S. Kwiatkowski argues that the adversary is down and out and that, in line with popular morality, should not be kicked when on his back. Yes, the adversary would like the party to unilaterally proclaim a truce, and counts either on magnanimity or naivete of the party's leading bodies. Well, the thing is that the adversary is not at all weak and does not intend to capitulate. It is true that his strength has been taxed, but not enough to stop fighting him by political means, all the more so since the hostile radio stations continue to beam his propaganda and agitation programs, which, let us be frank, are listened to by everyone. If S. Kwiatkowski made the effort to answer the questions such as why the pooh-poohing of Marxism-Leninism is not being dealt with resolutely, why there are very few journalists who interpret social phenomena in an unambiguous class manner, and why there are too few principles and militant speeches at meetings with factory workers, perhaps he would have been able to more realistically evaluate the strength of the opposition. The answer to these questions is that the situation is as it is not because there is a shortage of those willing to take up the challenge or because our comrades lack the necessary skills, but because the political adversaries are still capable of effectively persecuting the people who identify themselves with and defend party policy. This is what still happens often in the scientific, creative, and opinion-forming communities, as well as in the industrial community, even though to a lesser extent. Under new conditions the adversary has changed only the tactics of struggle, tried to obscure his past, and utters a hysterical cry each time the area of his influence is trimmed. I agree with those who think that trumpeting about a victory over our adversaries is still much too premature and that giving up the political struggle is absolutely unjustified and even harmful.

PAP CITES GOVERNMENT 1984 ECONOMIC PLAN DATA

LD201240 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 20 Oct -- Poland is facing another uphill year in its battle with the crisis in 1984, with a predicted slump in meat supply by 60-110 thousand tonnes, inflation and foreign debt controls figuring as chief problems. The government economic planners make no bones about consulting the people with their worries, but also come up with feasible solution variants in their 1984 plan guidelines to hit newspaper columns tomorrow.

A summary of the guidelines released for PAP today pegs the chief 1984 modest growth figures in per cent as follows:

- national income - 3.5, the second successive rise in many years,

- industrial output - 4.5 - 5.5, compared with the expected 5-6 percent slightly overplan rise this year,

- agricultural production - 1.4 - 1.8, with feed supplies and checking of the pig-stock slump as top issues,

- market supplies - 7.

While Poland is to strengthen its surplus in trade with captitalist states up to ca. 2 billion dollars (1.3 billion in 1983), it will benefit from another year of respite and run a deficit in exchanges with its socialist allies. An intensive reserve-tapping variant of the 1984 plan slates a boost in exports to capitalist countries by 16.8 per cent against 1983 to pave the way for a 10.6 rise in imports. Poland will thus be able to buy the much needed 3-3.5 million tonnes of grain, move along the way to checking the growth of its Western debt and begin to gradually downscale it. The Polish sales to the socialist allies will go up by 13 per cent and imports by 14.5 per cent. In a bid to solve the meat shortage problem without having to cut rations the 1984 plan guidelines envisage a reduction of meat exports and domestic meat sales outside of the ration system.

Tying any wage rises to production effects, with stress on bringing labour intensity down by 2-2.5 per cent, the planners put the expected pay rises at 15-17 per cent, of which 10-12 per cent however will be spillover rises from this year. They say that prices, including spillovers from decisions already in effect, should increase by 15 per cent to keep the market in balance and yield a slight rise in real earnings.

Social benefits will go up by 10 per cent proving the government's determination to keep its welfare programme relatively untouched by the economic straits.

RADIO SOLIDARITY CONGRATULATES WALESA ON AWARD

LD202037 Hamburg DPA in German 2010 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (DPA) -- Radio Solidarity, the illegal radio of the banned Polish trade union, congratulated today Lech Walesa on winning the Nobel Peace Prize. In the broadcast, which lasted just 5 minutes and which could be heard only in some parts of Warsaw, the speaker read a statement from Zbigniew Bujak, the underground leader who has been in hiding for 2 years.

The speaker also called on people to boycott cultural events and entertainments for 3 days at the start of the forthcoming trials of members of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] opposition organization and a further seven former leading members of Solidarity. The KOR members, who were first held in internment and later in investigative custody, and the leading members of Solidarity are accused of preoaring a violent orverthrow of Poland's social order. The date of the start of the trial has not yet been made known.

The broadcast by Radio Solidarity was announced some days ago in leaflets with the characteristic script of the banned trade union. At the time of the broadcast there was an increased presence of police cars in several parts of Warsaw.

COMMUNIQUE ON VENEZUELAN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD212325 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Oswaldo Paez Pumar, 1st deputy foreign minister of the Republic of Venezuela ended his official visit to Poland today. The plenary talks held at the Polish Foreign Ministry, reads a communique adopted at the end of the visit, were devoted to a review of Polish-Venezuelan relations [passage indistinct] elimination of hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world. The Polish side stressed the threat which would be posed to peace in Europe and the world at large by the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles un Western Europe. The Polish side stressed the threat which would be posed to peace in Europe and the world at large by the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Venezuelan side heard with particular attention the Polish side's information on the efforts made for the sake of peace and detente in Europe. Both sides stressed their deep concern about the situation in Central America and reaffirmed their stand with respect to the situation in the Middle East. Both sides agreed that the ground for resolving the conflict in Central America should be formed by negotiations based on the principles of non-internference, self-determination of nations, and the soverign equality of states. The Polish side expressed appreciation for Venezuela's efforts made together with other Latin American countries within the Contadora Group, for a comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America. As for the Middle East, both sides reaffirmed their stands and the conviction that lasting and equitable peace can be reached only through taking into account the interests of all the countries in the region and the Palestinian nation.

With respect to the international economic situation both sides agreed that protectionist policies and practices, as well as restrictions used by some highly developed countries were very harmful to the interests of all states. The sides recognized the need to continue actions at the UN for restoring confidence in the field of economic cooperation and securing free development of international cooperation.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed on the state of Polish-Venezuelan relations and the will was reaffirmed for furtner action aimed at increasing cultural exchange, economic and scientific-technologucal cooperation, intensifying trade and economic contacts, especially in such fields as mining, the power industry and the shipbuilding industry. It was recognized that political contacts and the exchange of visits at various levels create favourable conditions for the development of those relations. In a statement for journalists at the end of his visit minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar described Venezuelan-Polish relations as very cordial. My visit, he said, had as its aim the tightening and intensifying of those relations. This applied in particular to trade, whose level does not yet correspond to the potential of the two countries. The minister stressed that the talks had shown the existence of many new opportunities for the wide development of Venezuelan-Polish cooperation.

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES IN SUDAN, MEETS NUMAYRI

AU221732 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1722 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum AGERPRES 22/10/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu started on Saturday an official visit of friendship to Sudan. At the international airport of Khartoum the distinguished Romanian guests were welcomed by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Mme Numayri.

President Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Iosif Banc, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

After the arrival ceremony, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri introduced the officials come to the airport. The motorcade headed for the People's Palace of Khartoum. The residents of the Sudanese capital city friendly welcomed the distinguished Romanian guests.

Ceausescu, Numayri Hold Talks

AU222041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum AGERPRES 22/10/1983 -- In the afternoon of October 22 President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu had an interview with President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri at the Palace of Friendship.

The party and state leaders of the two countries expressed their satisfaction at meeting again and at exchanging opinions on questions of bilateral and international interest. The two presidents pointed to the continually developing Romanian-Sudanese relations of friendship. The interview passed in atmosphere of warm cordiality, mutual esteem and valuation.

In the evening of October 22, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Mme Numayri gave a state dinner at the Palace of Friendship in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu. Romanian and Sudanese officials were in the attendance. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere the party and state leaders of the two countries coversing most cordially.

Official Talks 23 Oct

AU231653 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1608 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum AGERPRES 23/10/1983 -- On October 23 official talks started in Khartoum between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of Sudan.

For Romania participated Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Comrades Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Gheorghe Airinei, Romania's ambassador in Sudan; Petre Tanasie, director, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Sudan participated Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), minister of finance and national economy; Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Ahmad as-Sayyd Hamad, political adviser to the president of the republic; Ahmad Salim, minister of state for cooperation, trade and supply; Yusuf Husayn, commander of the Sudanese Armed Forces; Professor Abdul Rahman abu Zeid, chief of the Secretariat of the SSU Central Leadership [spelling as received]; Muhammad Da'ud al-Khalifa, [spelling as received], development and planning adviser to the president of the republic; 'Umar Muhammad Yassin [spelling as received], ambassador with special missions at the president of the republic; 'Ali Muhammad 'Ali, ambassador, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mustafa 'Ali Arbat, director for political affairs at the Presidency of the republic.

During the talks, while bringing to the fore the positive, ascending evolution of the Romanian-Sudanese relations, the Sudanese head of state expressed the belief that the current visit was to lead to finding new means and possibilities to strengthen further the Romanian-Sudanese friendship and collaboration.

Stressing his satisfaction at visiting once more the friendly Sudanese land and at continuing the Romanian-Sudanese summit dialogue, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the ever stronger friendship, solidarity and cooperation signed in Khartoum in 1979. Romania's president brought to the fore the ascending course of the bilateral relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains. Tackling the possibilities at hand for further developing the Romanian-Sudanese collaboration on a political and state line, the Romanian head of state expressed his wish and belief, as well as that of Socialist Romania that the visit would be a new important movement in the promotion, on multiple planes, of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Sudan, in the spirit of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, to the full advantage of the two peoples, of their free, independent development on the path of economic and social progress. In the context Romania's president referred to a series of domains of concrete cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks the sides appreciated the results of the recent session of the Romanian-Sudanese joint governmental commission on economic, technical and scientific collaboration, and agreed that the members of the two delegations participating in the talks examine ways and means to further expand the area of the Romanian-Sudanese collaboration and cooperation, particularly in the field of agriculture and mechanization of the farming operations, industry, power generation, transports and other sectors of joint interest.

Then the sides presented the two countries' opinions and stances on the main issues of the current international life, bringing to the fore the joint wish to further strengthen the collaboration between Romania and Sudan in the international life, in support of constructive solutions to these problems, in the spirit of international peace and collaboration. In the context the sides approached the dangerous evolutions in the international life and expressed deep concern over the grave tension existing throughout the world as a result of the policy of force, threat of force, interference and intervention in the domestic affairs of other states, of the persisting zones of confrontation and war, of the accelerating arms race, nuclear arms race in the first place, and of the lack of progress in the effort made for setting in a new international economic order. The sides brought forth the need for peoples to work more and more united given their responsibility for the fate of mankind, in order to halt the course towards confrontation and war, for a resumption of the policy of detente and peace and for solving all the grave problems confronting mankind, to the interest of and international understanding [as received].

During the talks the sides also expressed the wish to strengthen further the ties and exchanges of experience between the two parties -- the Romanian Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union -- and between the mass and public organizations in the two countries, to the end of deepening the knowledge of the two peoples, and strengthening the friendship and collaboration between them. The talks proceed in a warm, friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

Joint Commission Ends Session

AU212050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1941 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum AGERPRES 21/10/1983 -- The proceedings concluded in Khartoum of the seventh session of the Joint Political Commission and of the eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Sudanese Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation. The protocol signed on the occasion shows that domains of interest were examined, the need being highlighted for firm action to be further taken to intensify and expand the Romanian-Sudanese collaboration in the economic and technical-scientific fields by building units in the field of oil, industry, agriculture, energy, water supply and others. It was agreed that bilateral commercial exchanges should be diversified and increased.

Iosif Banc met in Khartoum with Badr el Din Ahmed Suleiman [spelling as received], first secretary of the Executive Bureau of the Central Leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union. During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity of the RCP and of the Sudanese Socialist Union in mobilizing the efforts and resources of the two peoples and countries with a view to ensuring the general development of the two countries. The need was highlighted for continuing cooperation at the party level to expand the Romanian-Sudanese relations of friendship and collaboration. Aspects of the current international life were also approached.

The same day, Iosif Banc had an interview with el Rashid el Tahir Bakr [spelling as received], deputy first secretary of the Central Leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union, with whom he analysed the current stage and the development prospects of the cooperation at the level and between mass and public organizations in the two countries.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

AU221758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1632 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 22/10/1983 -- Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth, chairman of the UN Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, had an interview at the United Nations headquarters in New York with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The UN secretary-general requested that a regardful message of salute and best wishes be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as his high appreciation of the Romanian head of state's initiatives for peace, disarmament, security and collaboration worldwide, of the steady support Romania grants to the UN for the strengthening of its role in the international life.

During the interview, opinions were exchanged on questions related to the agenda of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. In that context, emphasis was placed on the concern over the continuous deterioration of the international situation, over the escalation of the arms race as well as on the imperious need to urgently pass to adopting tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to abolish the policy of confrontation and tension, to promote peace and the course towards detente and international understanding.

Aspects were also approached of the preparation and proper marking of the international youth year, the examination of which is under way in the social, humanitarian and cultural committee of the UN General Assembly.

CONSTANTIN MEETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD IN DAMASCUS

AU221756 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus AGERPRES 22/10/1983 -- Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions now on a visit to Syria at the invitation of the General Federation of Labour Unions of Syria, to attend the proceedings of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions, was received by the Syrian head of state.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of friendship between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad.

SED DELEGATION MEETS VERDET, CONCLUDES VISIT

AU212101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/10/1983 -- On the invitation of the CC of the RCP, a delegation of activists of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SUPG], led by Dr. Christian Munter, deputy head of the Health Policy Section of the CC of the SUPG, paid a visit to Romania for an exchange of experience over October 17-21.

At the end of their visit, the delegation were received by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During their stay in Romania, the delegation conducted talks at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, the Ministry of Health, the Mures County Committee of the RCP, visited research and education institutes hospitals in the capital city and Tirgu Mures municipality.

SPILJAK TO VISIT ROMANIA IN NOVEMBER '83

LD211632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will make an official visit to Romania at the beginning of November this year. The president of the Presidency will make the visit at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

MILKA PLANINC, OTHER LEADERS VISIT GREECE

Departs for Greece

LD231038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], left Belgrade this morning for Athens for a 3-day official visit to Greece at the invitation of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The president of the FEC was accompanied by members of the Yugoslav delegation Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Luka Reljic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for the market and general secretary economic affairs.

Milka Planinc was seen off at Surcin Airport by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the FEC, Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other officials. Kharabarbunis, charge d'affaires at the Greek Embassy, was also at the airport ceremony.

Arrives in Athens

LD231316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Athens 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the [FEC], arrived today for a 3-day official and friendly visit to Greece.

A welcoming ceremony with high honors was held at Athens airport for the FEC president. Milka Planinc and the members of the Yugoslav delegation were greeted by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, members of the government, and high-ranking officials from the ministry of foreign affairs. Trajko Trajkovski, SFRY ambassador in Greece, members of the embassy, businessmen, and other Yugoslavs serving in Athens were also there to greet the FEC president. Milka Planinc was accompanied by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Luka Reljic, member of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the joint committee for economic cooperation; Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragan Kontic, foreign policy advisor to the FEC president; Vladimir Pavicevic, head of the department in the federal secretariat for foreign affairs; and other Yugoslav officials.

Meets With Greek Leaders

LD232359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2016 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Athens, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Greek talks began tonight in the Presidential Palace in Athens. The Yugoslav and Greek prime ministers, Milka Planinc and Andreas Papandreou respectively, with Foreign Ministers Lazar Mojsov and Ionnis Kharalambopoulos participating, discussed the current situation in Europe and, within this context, the problems of disarmament and Euromissiles.

Both sides pointed out the unforeseeable consequences which such a negative development would have on international relations and on the political climate in the world in general. In this context, reference was made during the talks to the Greek initiative for the denuclearization of the Balkans. It was stressed that this initiative was gaining in importance precisely during the present deterioration of the conditions in the world. This is especially so when one considers the unbridled arms race and the installation soon of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The two prime ministers made the evaluation that bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Greece were developing favorably and that cooperation had expanded in many areas. The need, however, to remove all obstacles hampering further development of goodneighborly relations and friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece was stressed.

Parallel with the exchange of views between the two prime ministers, separate talks devoted to the ways and means of promoting and providing a richer content of bilateral economic relations were also held tonight in Athens between members of the two delegations. Both sides pointed out broad possibilities offered to the two economies regarding their intensified cooperation, especially bearing in mind the fact that they are complementary, to a great extent, and that Yugoslavia and Greece are neighboring countries. It is thought that the results attained so far in the economic field lag behind objective possibilities. The Yugoslav side especially pointed out the problems stemming from the fact that Greece had become a full member of the EEC and the negative consequences which this membership caused regarding the export of some traditional Yugoslav exports to Greece, primarily baby beef. At the same time, Yugoslavia's interest was stressed in the joint participation by Yugoslav and Greek economic organizations in investment construction in Greece. Yugoslav enterprises have already submitted specific offers in this regard.

Other opportunities to increase economic cooperation were also discussed, especially in the fields of transportation, border trade, water economy and tourism. The Yugoslav side especially pointed out the importance of border trade for the overall development and enrichment of the content of economic cooperation. The talks between the two prime ministers and members of their delegations were conducted in a friendly and open atmosphere with full mutual respect.

Official Yugoslav-Greek talks will resume tomorrow morning.

Immediately after the conclusion of the first round of talks, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou told journalists that he was exceptionally satisfied with the visit by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, whom he considered a friend and whom he had become acquainted with earlier. He also said that he considered the Yugoslav prime ministér to be a good politician. At the same time Papandreou stressed that he was satisfied with the present course of the talks, during which, as he put it, a detailed exchange of views was carried out on many questions, especially on the promotion and further development of economic, political and cultural cooperation. The Greek prime minister especially stressed the need for Greece and Yugoslavia to establish even closer bilateral cooperation in order to resist the prevailing cold war climate.

I am very satisfied, said Prime Minister Papandreou, that Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, whom I have known for years and whose views on the international situation and current world problems I greatly appreciate, is also in the Yugoslav delegation. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, also expressed satisfaction with the present course of the talks and stressed that it was quite natural for friends to meet and exchange views on all questions of mutual interest. She also stressed that in Athens she felt as if she were among friends.

Exchange Toasts With Guests

LD240014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2245 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Quotation marks as received throughout]

[Text] Athens, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in expressing her thanks for the cordial welcome, said in her toast at the formal dinner that she was pleased about visiting a neighboring, friendly country, the cradle of classical wisdom.

"The tradition of friendly contacts and relations between the Yugoslav peoples and the people of Greece is a very long one," Milka Planinc stressed. She recalled that in their past the peoples of the two countries had borne the same troubles and waged the struggle for national liberation and independence.

The architect who built Yugoslav-Greek relations, President Tito, attached exceptional significance to cooperation with Greece, and he visited the country several times. The principles which were laid down at that time together with the Greek statesmen Yeoryios Papandreou and President Konstandinos Karamanlis, represent also today the firm basis of the friendly relations between the two countries, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed.

She noted that Yugoslav-Greek relations, being both good and stable, could develop in an even more successful and meaningful manner, all the more so since they rest on respect for the principles of territorial integrity, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual consideration for differences in the two countries' international position and socio-political system.

"In this light," Milka Planinc went on "we also see the role of the national minorities, who through historical coincidences are part of the reality of the region in which we live. They should serve as firm bridges of trust, friendship and linking-up. I am convinced that you will agree with me when I say, that further joint efforts are necessary to make as concrete as possible the positive framework of our bilateral relations, in the areas of economic cooperation, culture, education, science, and other fields. We have not yet by far made use of the possibilities which exist in this respect," Milka Planinc stressed. The development of comprehensive cooperation and the promotion of a climate of trust should lead, in her words, in the final analysis, to a greater linking-up of our countries and our peoples, to meetings of our peoples, to an exchange of ideas and goods, in order that the border might become an area that will draw us closer together.

Milka Planinc then warned about the exacerbation of the international situation, which makes it ever more necessary to develop good neighborly relations. It is in the interest of world peace that actions be taken as soon as possible to halt the further deterioration of the extremely exacerbated and tense international situation and make the process of negotiations possible. This is also the essence of the recommendations of the 38th UN General Assembly session. It is along this course, Milka Planinc stressed, that nonaligned countries too are actively working in the implementation of the conclusions of the seventh summit in Delhi. Unfortunately, this voice of reason has not yet fallen on fertile soil.

Interbloc exclusiveness and confrontation continue to grow. The irrational arms race brings closer the possibility of a general war conflict. This grave political situation is mainly exacerbated by an increasingly deeper and more complicated world economic situation and the increasingly acute crisis of existence into which developing countries have been placed.

With regret we note that the world is experiencing the deepest postwar political and economic crisis, Milka Planinc stated. The growing crisis in the Middle East, the aggression against and the trampling underfoot of Lebanon's independence and nonalignment, the tragic fate of the Palestinian people and of the PLO, the tragic and unnecessary war between Iraq and Iran, the Cyprus crisis, the crises in Africa, in the Far East, in Southeast and South Asia, in Central America are becoming increasingly entwined in a continuous and interdependent chain that could have catastrophic consequences for world peace, Milka Planinc said. She then stressed the Yugoslav view that a speedy resolution of these crises is imperative, adding that the SFRY actively endorses the nonaligned countries' proposals. These proposals, she went on, refer first and foremost to the right of every people to a free and independent life, to solving problems by negotiations without the use of force, and to respecting all the principles of the UN Charter.

"We are convinced that it is in the genuine interest of all the Balkan countries that the Balkans become a region of stability, peace and cooperation. Our two countries are also working toward this goal. We see your initiative to convene a meeting of experts of Balkan countries on the establishment of a zone without nuclear weapons in the Balkans as a further expression of your great concern for peace, cooperation and stability of the Balkan Peninsula. We too aspire toward this goal. Yugoslavia will actively participate and make its contribution to the realization of this idea. Yugoslavia endorses all the actions leading to promotion of bilateral and multilateral aspects of cooperation among the Balkan countries. Yugoslavia is ready to set in motion concrete initiatives in the interest of the Balkan countries and that accord with the desire to contribute to turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation free of nuclear weapons," Milka Planinc said at the formal dinner.

BELORUSSIAN GUESTS LEAVE SLOVENIA AFTER TALKS

LD231959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Ljubljana, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation from the Belorussian SSR led by Leonid Semenovich Firisanov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, today left the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

During their 7-day visit to Slovenia, the Belorussian delegation met the top representatives of the political, economic and cultural life of the republic and had talks on cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Belorussian SSR within the framework of cooperation between our country and the USSR. Delegation members also visited several work organizations that cooperate with Belorussian economic and research organizations.

During the concluding talks with the Slovenian delegation -- led by Vlado Klemencic, vice president of the Republican Executive Council -- both sides noted that a number of opportunities still existed for deeper and broader cooperation between Slovenia and Belorussia in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural-education fields. Aleksey Karpachov, USSR consul general to Yugoslavia [name and title as received] was also present. The readiness to establish higher forms of long-term cooperation in the fields of timber industry, electrotechnics and machine-building was stressed. It was also said that the good and mutually useful contacts in the fields of science and culture must be even further expanded.